Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 105 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1793. [Whole No. 427.]

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

It is further resolved, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this state, and in the *Gazette of the United States*, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1790.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Amount of the Face. £	s.	d.
Sept. 25.	Sharpo Champlin,	*on demand*,	41	1	5
	Prince Case	do.	11	18	2
	Stephen Charles	do.	80	9	10
	John Brown	do.	12	1	4
	Cæsar Cady	do.	51	2	10
	John Okey	do.	43	19	11
Oct. 14.	John Reed	do.	31	4	0
	John Horsley	do.	29	0	6
	William King	do.	22	19	5
16.	Prince Sayles	do.	38	11	10
	Bristol Arnold	do.	38	9	6
	Cæsar Rose	do.	36	12	8
	Cudge Champlin	do.	40	11	10
	Jack Greene	do.	40	8	6
18.	Joseph Tanner	do.	43	7	10
	Cato Vernon	do.	20	3	3
	Daniel Sharpe	do.	30	11	0
	Prince Randal	do.	38	11	7
	Joshua Dick	do.	29	19	0
	William Negro	do.	29	5	5
23.	Joseph Hell	do.	39	12	0
	Benjamin Sprague	do.	30	10	6
	Peter Harris	do.	38	14	2
28.	Stephen Aldrich	do.	22	14	0
	William Mac Call	do.	35	8	2
	Prince Childs	do.	27	12	4
	Leicester Wheeler	do.	19	2	6
	Pat Hackmet	do.	25	14	8
	Abraham Smith	do.	24	14	8
	John Thomas	do.	41	10	2
	Jack Warden	do.	31	6	4
	John Bristol	do.	33	18	11
	Benjamin Reed	do.	32	4	8
	Cato Bannister	do.	27	2	7
	Nathaniel Wicks	do.	20	8	5
	Benoni Hathaway	do.	36	17	5
	Evan Evans	do.	28	7	2
	Joseph Merry	do.	32	8	7
	Pero Greene	do.	28	16	9
Nov. 5.	Benoni Hunt	do.	40	5	0
11.	Cato Brown	do.	37	5	7
	Africa Burk	do.	27	12	9
	London Slocum	do.	23	8	11
	Jack Minthorn	do.	27	2	9
13.	Tibbet T. Hopkins	do.	41	13	8
17.	Jacob Ned	do.	40	0	10
	Boston Wilbour	do.	42	7	10
	Tony Phillips	do.	27	3	0
	Ebbraim Rogers	do.	6	2	3
	Robert Gorham	do.	41	0	10
24.	Robert Howland	do.	39	8	9
	James Singleton	do.	21	15	0
	James Cross	do.	35	4	6
	Cato Stanly	do.	21	0	10
	John George	do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal	do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power	do.	19	4	9
	Benedict Aaron	do.	75	10	8
	Cæsar Shelden	do.	12	18	7
	Cæsar Wosel	do.	17	17	9
	Scipio De Wolfe	do.	19	14	10
	Bristol Luther	do.	18	2	8
	John Hussey	do.	28	11	5
Dec. 2.	Benjamin Sweet	do.	6	0	2
	Silas Mawney	do.	28	15	4
	John Willson	do.	9	0	4
6.	James Mac Sparrow	do.	28	16	3
11.	Cato Bourse	do.	6	10	2
	Prime Gardner	do.	7	11	3
	Joseph Wilkey	do.	18	4	8
	Cornelius Draskill	do.	18	4	8
	Pero Finch	do.	69	7	6
	Dublin Briggs	do.	17	4	8
	Bridget Stake	do.	19	16	11
	Edward Easterbrooks	do.	10	4	1
	Cuff Arnold	do.	5	10	3
	Prime Clarke	do.	53	16	6
	John Mc Donnal	do.	12	4	7
13.	George Robbins	do.	21	0	11
	John Morris Obrien	do.	25	19	2
	Prime Brown	do.	41	17	11
	Solomon Mathews	do.	33	5	6
	Tack Sisson	do.	40	7	8
	Newport Greene	do.	35	3	7
	Ebenezer Cæsar	do.	11	6	8
	John Elliot	do.	21	9	3
	Reuben Thorp	do.	23	0	2
	Thomas Randall	do.	24	11	2
	Thomas Durfee	do.	23	11	6
	Daniel Hammon	do.	29	0	5
	Richard Hopkins	do.	45	3	0
	Henry Hazard	do.	25	3	3
	Levi Cole	do.	9	4	11
	Allen Southworth	do.	18	19	3
	Richard Allen	do.	74	18	10

Dec. 23.	William Chadsey,	*on demand*,	£ 13	s. 9	d. 0
	Ichabod Simmons	do.	4	1	1
	John Brown	do.	11	19	4
	John Gavit	do.	10	16	4
	William Ackman	do.	42	18	9
	Jack Coddington	do.	7	10	4
	Cæsar Gardner	do.	8	12	7
	Toby Coyes	do.	71	17	10
	John Willson	do.	63	16	5
25.	John Gavet	do.	66	6	1
	John Garrison	do.	57	15	3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above-mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers who performed the service, to whom the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives or attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General-Treasurer.

Newport, May 14. 1793. 3w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By Mathew Carey,

No. 118, Market-Street.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MAP of the present SEAT OF WAR,

No. 1,

OF A NEW

SYSTEM OF MODERN

GEOGRAPHY:

OR, A

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR;

And Present State of the Several

KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING

I. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system and the latest observations.

II. A general view of the earth considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.

III. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.

IV. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, and colonies.

V. Their climates, air, soil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities, seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.

VI. The birds and beasts peculiar to each country.

VII. Observations on the changes that have been any where observed upon the face of nature since the most early periods of history.

VIII. The history and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military strength.

IX. The genius, manners, customs, and habits of the people.

X. Their language, learning, arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce.

XI. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and artificial curiosities.

XII. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and distances of principal places from Philadelphia.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

I. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the Names, and places alphabetically arranged.

II. A TABLE of the COINS of all Nations, and their Value in ENGLISH MONEY.

III. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable Events, from the Creation to the present Time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.

The ASTRONOMICAL Part by JAMES FERGUSON, F. R. S.

To which have been added,

The late Discoveries of Dr. HERSCHEL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, CORRECTED, IMPROVED, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

The publisher of this work, thankful for the patronage with which he has been honored, submits the present number to the inspection of his fellow-citizens, and lays before them

The terms of publication:

I. This geography shall be published in forty-eight weekly numbers, each containing twenty-four pages of letter press,

II. In the course of publication will be delivered the following maps:

1. The world. 2. Europe. 3. Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland. 4. Russia. 5. Scotland. 6. England and Wales. 7. Ireland. 8 France. 9. Seven United Provinces. 10. Austrian and French Netherlands. 11. Germany. 12. Switzerland. 13. Poland. 14 Spain and Portugal. 15. Italy. 16. Turkey in Europe. 17. Asia. 18. China. 19. Hindostan. 20. Africa. 21. North-America. 22. British America. 23. West-Indies. 24. South America. 25. Planisphere of the earth. *26. Countries round the north pole. *27. Discoveries made by Captains Cooke and Clerke. *28. New-Hampshire. *29. Massachusetts. *30. Connecticut. *31. Rhode-Island. *32. Vermont. *33. New-York. *34. New-Jersey. *35. Pennsylvania and Delaware. *36. Maryland. *37. Virginia. *38. North-Carolina. *39. South-Carolina. *40. Georgia. *41. The Sphere. *42. The Copernican system.

N. B. All the maps marked with stars are additional to this edition, exclusive of those in the last London edition.

That no disappointment may arise from subscribers expecting what the publisher neither promises nor is able to perform, he gives this early and explicit notice, that of some of the States it will be impossible for him to give maps fully accurate, no late surveys having been made; and it is hardly necessary to observe, that it falls not within his plan to go to the expense of surveys. But in every instance; he will avail himself of the *best materials extant*: And such corrections and additions as his utmost exertions can procure, shall be made.

III. The geography of the United States is undertaken by gentlemen of literary abilities, who have engaged to give a more full and satisfactory account of it than any ever published. It will extend to 250 or 300 pages, although in the British edition, and even in that of 1792, it makes only about 80.

IV. Should the work exceed forty-eight numbers, the surplus will be delivered gratis to the subscribers.

V. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

VI. Such subscribers as do not choose to receive the work in numbers, are to pay three dollars at the time of subscribing.

The printer, anxious to render this work as perfect as the nature of it will allow, most earnestly requests, that such gentlemen, throughout the United States, as have it in their power, will furnish him with documents for correcting the past errors in the geography of America, and for furnishing a more complete system of geography than has yet appeared.

The title page, list of subscriber's names, with the account of the Newtonian system, &c. &c. will be given in the 47th and 48th numbers

N. B. The subscribers, and the public in general are requested to consider the following very material circumstance—The London quarto edition is sold here, for fifteen dollars, although it contains only 25 maps and plates, and of the Geography of the United States, as has been observed above, only about 80 pages—whereas, Carey's edition will contain 42 maps and plates, and have two hundred pages of letter press more. And it need not be observed, that the seventeen maps to be added, are of more importance to Americans by far, than the 25 London ones. The observation will apply with equal force to the letter press additions.

The maps will be published in such order of succession as they are engraved, and directions will be printed for the proper manner of placing them by the bookbinder.

May 18

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid, at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the abovenamed THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w

TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday, April 1.

THE minister of the marine gave the account of the measures which had been taken for the defence of the coasts of the insurgent departments—There were at that moment cruizing on the coasts of the departments of Vendee, and the Lower Loire, eight frigates from 36 to 50 guns with eight smaller vessels.

The commissioners from Lisle, in a letter dated the 27th of March, gave an account that the city of Bruges had driven out its garrison, and put an embargo on the magazines. They required the generals to send to Bruges a considerable force.

Marat denounced the three hundred deputies who had joined to form a committee of public safety as conspirators, who were entirely under the influence of Brissot, Guadet, and Vernio.

La Source replied, that Marat was an impostor.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public safety, read a letter of Dumourier to the National Convention of the 12th, and another of the 28th of March, addressed to Bournonville, in which he gave an account of the retreat of the body of the army under the command of generals Neuilly and Ferrand, who, by the desertion of a great number of volunteers, were obliged to evacuate the city of Mons, during the night of the capitulation of general Maraste, military commander of Anvers, who by that method, though not the most honorable, yet indispensibly necessary, saved a body of 10,000 men. He added, that colonels St. Clair and Thouvenot were attacked without means of defence—that our military convoys were detained at Bruges—that he has sent forces in order to liberate those convoys; that he has given orders to garrison St. Omer, Cambrai, and all the places on the line from Dunkirk to Divet. In these letters Dumourier describes the army as in a state of the greatest disorder, and not having provisions for more than ten days: He says that the pretended succours of men from the departments of the North consist only of old men and children, who, so far from being useful, serve only to increase the confusion and consume the provisions. He declares, that if order and discipline be not restored—that if fifty authorities, each more absurd than the other, continue to direct all political and military operations, France is lost; he declares, that he, with a small number of brave men, would bury themselves under the ruins of their country. He affirms, that it is impossible for him to stop the progress of the enemy who, without amusing themselves with sieges, may, with an army of 20,000 cavalry, lay waste and reduce to ashes all that part of the country which is in the neighbourhood of Paris. Dumourier concludes this melancholy state of the representation of affairs with bestowing eulogiums on the clemency and moderation of the Austrians which were entitled to the more praise, as from the example of cruelty and outrage which the French had exhibited, a very different conduct on their part might have been expected. I says he, have always affirmed, and I repeat, that a republic can only be founded on virtue, and that freedom can be maintained only by order and wisdom.

Cambaceres, after having read these letters of Dumourier, gave an account of the proceedings of the commissioners of the executive power. Arrived at Valenciennes, they learned that general Dumourier was at Tournay. They repaired thither, and found him with Madame Sillery, with Pamela, Egalite, and Valence.—He was surrounded with deputations from the district of Cambrai. The

[*See last page.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 8.

Counter-Revolution in France.

WE are happy in being able to ſtate, that the important intelligence which we communicated to the public on Saturday, is confirmed by numerous diſpatches ſince received.

The accounts of the different defeats experienced by the French army, which reached Paris almoſt daily, produced the moſt general conſternation among all ranks of people. Among the members of the Convention in particular, the alarm was very great. Different members denounced Gen. Dumourier as a baſe traitor, who, preferring gold to the love of his country, had received bribes from their enemies: as an ambitious villain who, under the maſk of patriotiſm, had uſed every artifice to attach the army to himſelf, to ſeduce the ſoldiers of the Republic from the duty they owed to their country; and to deſtroy thoſe in battle, whom he could not corrupt by his flatteries.

Different letters from Gen. Dumourier, and converſations which he had held with the Commiſſioners in Belgium, in which he plainly told them the preſent form of government could not be maintained, were produced in ſupport of theſe charges, in which it was alledged he offered the groſſeſt inſult to the Convention, the Repreſentatives and defenders of the ſovereignty of the People, by taking upon him the office of Legiſlator; dictating to them the conduct they ſhould follow; cenſuring the laws which they had paſſed, in the name of the ſovereign people, particularly the Decree of the 15th December, and ſubſequent laws reſpecting the organization of government in thoſe countries, which had been freed from the yoke of tyrants, and reſtored to their Rights as Men; and ſtigmatizing the members of the Convention who had been ſent by them, and acted by their authority in Belgium, as thieves and robbers—thereby impreſſing the people among whom they were, with ſentiments reſpecting the views and motives of the Convention very foreign to thoſe by which they were actuated.

The diſaſters which had befallen the French army, the cauſes which operated to give the enemy the advantage, and the diſmiſſion of the Sans Culottes, whom they ſtiled Patriots, whom Dumourier could not corrupt, and had therefore diſbanded, were all urged as proofs of his guilt.

Dumourier, in the mean time, had arranged matters with ſome of his officers, and carried his army back into France, where he ſoon received intimation from his friends of the plots laid to ruin him. A decree ordering him to appear at the bar, was carried againſt him in the Convention, and Beurnonville, with five of its members, accompanied by a ſecretary, were ordered to bring him a priſoner to Paris.

Of this he was informed before the Commiſſioners reached his army, and took meaſures accordingly.

It was the opinion of his friends, that, even independently of the intelligence he had received, the Convention, as a body, had ſhewn an imbecility and weakneſs, on almoſt every occaſion, that proved them altogether unqualified to legiſlate for France, which they had brought to the brink of deſtruction—It was agreed that means ſhould be followed, to impreſs the army with proper ſentiments reſpecting the conduct of the Convention, in numerous inſtances, and particularly towards their General, who had ſhared every danger with them, whoſe valour they had all witneſſed, and whoſe good conduct alone had preſerved them from entire deſtruction, and enabled them to make a good retreat from a country which had received them as friends and brothers, but which had become their enemy by the unjuſt exactions levied by order of the Convention, and the conſtraints put upon their freedom, after the honor of the French Nation had been pledged that they ſhould be left at free liberty to chuſe their own form of government.

The army, by the readineſs with which they agreed to ſupport their General, ſhewed, that before it was propoſed, they were, almoſt to a man, inclined to put an end to the tyranny of the Convention. Want of individual confidence alone had prevented them from proclaiming their ſentiments to each other before.

We have not room to give a long detail of the ſubſequent buſineſs. Suffice it for the preſent to ſtate, that the general voice was for reſtoring, with a few modifications, the Conſtitution decreed by the firſt or Conſtituent Aſſembly, viz. a limited Monarchy. It is even believed, that ſome of the Commiſſioners themſelves approved of the meaſure.

When the Commiſſioners, on the firſt of April, reached the Army, they were put under arreſt, and ſent next day with an eſcort to the Auſtrian army, as priſoners of war, and hoſtages for the ſafety of the Royal Family.

In the letter which Dumourier ſent with them to General Clairfayt, he calls the Dauphin the young King, and offers ſome of the frontier towns as a ſecurity that he would perform the promiſe he had made, to overthrow the Convention, and reſtore a Monarchical Government—The Commiſſioners are now ſafely lodged in the Citadel of Antwerp.

The French army has mounted the White Cockade, and diſpatches from the Duke of York, and Sir James Murray, confirm the intelligence that Dumourier has ſet out for Paris.

A ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the Auſtrian and French armies has taken place.

United States.

ALBANY, May 20.

The ſpirited and enterpriſing Mahlon Taylor, Eſq. of Troy, has formed a CANAL from the North-river to his new ſaw-mill, riſing of a quarter of a mile in length, with two locks. This undertaking he commenced, proſecuted and completed, contrary to the advice of his friends, who joined in the public opinion, that the project was viſionary, would coſt a very large ſum of money, and never anſwer the purpoſe intended.—But mark the ſequel—the canal is completed, with much leſs expence than calculated, and in half the time allotted—the moſt ſanguine expectations of the projector and proprietor are realized—and it is beheld with admiration.—300 ſaw logs are, with the greateſt eaſe, conveyed from the river to the mill in a day, by two hands—and we are aſſured by Mr. Taylor that, for the expence it has coſt him, he would not be without it one ſeaſon.

It gives us the moſt ſingular pleaſure to obſerve, the great number of ſprightly robuſt young men, who daily arrive in this city, and immediately file off to join the different canal companies, which have already commenced buſineſs, with every appearance that the moſt promiſing ſucceſs will attend this noble undertaking.

Extract of a letter from the Preſident of the Northern Inland Lock-Navigation, to Baront Bleecker, Eſq. dated at Half-moon, on Saturday laſt.

"The carpenters and labourers are already in good and comfortable barracks—behave well, and I believe will ſoon become expert in the work aſſigned them. Difficulties are daily vaniſhing, and I am very ſure that the eſtimate in the report of the laſt year's committee, for completing the canal from Still-water to Waterford, will be amply ſufficient for the purpoſe; and that the work will progreſs with celerity, if the number of men we relied upon arrive. We have now about 130 here, and I am juſt adviſed, that two companies will arrive to day; and when people ſee that the men are regularly paid, comfortably lodged, well ſupplied and well treated, I doubt not but very conſiderable numbers will from time to time reinforce us."

WINDHAM, (Con.) May 18.

Mr. John Fuller, of Wilmington, has this preſent ſeaſon, begun, and completed the ſetting out of 1200 rock or ſugar maples on his farm, at the diſtance of 15 feet from tree to tree, all in handſome order, and on a moiſt ſide-hill. Should this laudable example be followed by the farmers in general throughout this State, no doubt we may in a ſhort time, be able to bid defiance to the Weſt-India planters to extort either money or proviſions from us for their ſugars.

Mr. Fuller, for the ſmall ſum of 30s. has an inſurance of all the above mentioned trees; and thoſe that may happen to die, are to be replaced from time to time, till there ſhall be 1200 living trees ſtanding and growing on his farm.

STOCKBRIDGE, May 21.

In whatever ſociety the citizens of all deſcriptions are ſecured againſt puniſhment ſo long as they remain innocent—where ample redreſs is provided for every injury—where no man, however diſtinguiſhed by rank or fortune, can oppreſs his neighbor, or violate the laws with impunity, and where the government keeps good faith with all its citizens; the political inſtitutions of that country have arrived at the point of perfection. Think of this Americans! Be grateful for your lot, and tranſmit to poſterity the glorious inheritance you have purchaſed for them!

While war, tyranny, oppreſſion, or anarchy, are deſolating or afflicting every civilized country excepting America; we by the beneficence of a gracious Providence, are in the poſſeſſion of peace, plenty, good government, and all the freedom which can be enjoyed conſiſtent with that protection and ſecurity which are the moſt beneficial purpoſes of political aſſociation. Every generous mind, that wiſhes theſe bleſſings may be perpetuated; that liberty may be defended by government, and government ſupported on principles of liberty, will chearfully contribute to the means of education. It is a truth which ought to be deeply impreſſed on every American mind, *that rational freedom can ſecurely reſt on no foundation, but virtue and intelligence.*

PROVIDENCE, May 18.

Thomas Moore, Eſquire, his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul for this State, with his lady and daughter, arrived here on Monday evening laſt, and on Tueſday proceeded to Newport.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

Sunday evening laſt arrived here the ſchooner Sans Culotte, (a French privateer) commanded by J. B. A. Ferey, who left Charleſton the 25th of April, and on the 29th took the ſchooner Eunice, of New-Providence bound to Philadelphia—On the 5th of May chaſed a Bermudian ſloop on ſhore, on Currituck beach—On the 6th took the brig Fanny, of London, from Jamaica, and ſent her to Philadelphia; the ſame day, in the afternoon, took the ſchooner John, of New Providence, Capt. Richardſon—On the 13th took the ſloop Spry, Capt. Brown, from Norfolk, bound to New-Providence; and on the 22d, in the morning, ſpied 4 Engliſh veſſels, the Joſeph, Fanny, Hero, and a barque, about 20 leagues off our Capes, and about 11, A. M. came up with them, when an engagement enſued, the Sans Culotte being in the midſt, during which the Joſeph (being to windward) hove her main top-ſail to the maſt, and got all her guns to bear upon the Sans Culotte, with an intention to diſcharge and run her down. After an engagement of five glaſſes, the Joſeph of Appledore, from Norfolk bound to Cadiz, loaded with wheat, ſtruck, which they brought with them into this port. The Captain of the Joſeph, during the engagement, loſt both of his hands, and a ball went through the thick part of his right thigh. The mate alſo was wounded in the hand. During the engagement a ſquall came on, which obliged the Sans Culotte to leave the Fanny, Hero, and the barque, to take care of her prize; and on finding the Captain dangerouſly wounded, actuated by principles of humanity, gave him every aſſiſtance in their power. The Sans Culotte had but 20 men, including officers, on board, when ſhe took the Joſeph, three of whom were wounded.

On Saturday laſt arrived here the Martha and Mary, Captain Tobius Stanſbury, from St. Euſtatia, by whom we learn, that at Martinique, a party of planters had armed their negroes, and were determined to oppoſe Gen. Rochambeau, who was in poſſeſſion of all the forts and the town of Pierre; Rochambeau was to march againſt the planters after Capt. Stanſbury left St. Euſtatia. Guadaloupe was ſtrongly fortified, and General Colot was well equipped, and determined to make vigorous reſiſtance againſt the enemies of the French Republic, ſhould they attack it.

The duties on American veſſels were lowered 1 per cent. import, and 1 per cent. export—and every encouragement given American veſſels to bring produce.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ON FOREIGN LOANS.

SOME over refining perſons cenſure the government for borrowing money in foreign countries. They admit that there is a large ſaving by getting it at a very low intereſt—but they diſlike the ſending money out of the country to pay the principal and intereſt—If the rate of intereſt is high in this country, it ſhould be noticed that we have the capital borrowed abroad to be employed at a better rate in trade or manufactures than the intereſt it bears.

But the teſt of the objection to *foreign* loans will be, to ſuppoſe the loans made in this country. Reſtrain the government by law to borrowing in America—what is the conſequence? Firſt, you throw the government into the hands of the money-holders, and as the law removes all rivals, they will have the plucking of the treaſury entirely to themſelves. Had ſuch a ſcheme been propoſed, we ſhould have heard an uncommon peal rung about ſpeculators, and jobs, and favoritiſm. But in the next point, the miſchief of confining government to domeſtic loans would injure the merchants, manufacturers and farmers. For this violent drawing of the monied capital *to* the treaſury to lend it to government, would drain the channels which it filled before. Inſtead of buying land, improving farms, dyking and draining marſhes, making canals and roads, engaging in manufactures and trading enterprizes, the means of giving ſucceſs to theſe will be engroſſed by the government loans. It is not denied that this country, compared with England and Holland, is deficient in monied capital—If the government will not give better terms than a man can make by his own management of his capital, he will refuſe to lend—and if the government ſhould comply with the terms, it is plain that he will give up other leſs profitable employment of his money to lend it. Foreign loans are therefore forced upon almoſt every government—otherwiſe the people would ſuffer a loſs in the rate of intereſt—greater taxes to pay the increaſed intereſt—and a diſturbance in the value of money, which ought to be the ſtandard to meaſure all other articles by—a ſinking of the price of land, and a ſuſpenſion of enterprize and employment, which would on fair computation make a conſiderable loan negotiated in our own country, twice as burdenſome, and in fact twice as great a drain on the wealth of the people as an Amſterdam or Antwerp loan.—However it may be ſeen proper to attack the wiſdom and purity of the conduct of government, the public will not be at a loſs to decide that its intereſts have been faithfully provided for in the caſe alluded to.

B.

Philadelphia, June 1.

A Paris paper, entitled, "*Le Moniteur Univerſelle*," of the ſecond of April, contains the proceſs verbal of the conferences of the civil commiſſioners with Gen. Dumourier, as ſtated in ſubſtance in the laſt page of this paper.—Theſe commiſſioners were Citizens *Proly*, *Pereyra*, and *Dubuiſſon*. It does not appear that they were ſpecially deputed, but had been ſome time previous to the interview, with the army. Generals *Valence*, *Montjoye*, and *Egalité*, were preſent; and it appears from the detail, that while *Proly* was particularly engaged with Dumourier, the two others entered into converſation with *Valence* and *Montjoye*. Theſe ſpoke with great vehemence againſt the revolutionary tribunal; they ſaid that the Convention had no right to compel them to obey laws to which they had not conſented.

Laſt Tueſday arrived at New-York the ſhip Hunter, Capt. Olmſtead, in 5 months from Canton. It is ſaid that 200 tons of this ſhip's cargo is of ſugar, the reſt of teas, nankeens, &c.

Capt. Potter, arrived at New-York the 28 h ult. from St. Kitts, informs, that he ſpoke an Engliſh 74, and a privateer brig, who informed him, that Martinico was taken by the Britiſh.

Joſiah O. Hoffman, John D. Lancey, William Wilcocks, James Watſon, Richard Furman, Jotham Poſt, and Robert Boyd, are elected Repreſentatives in the State Legiſlature for the city and county of New-York.

Captain Paul, maſter of the American veſſel, the Amiable, on a late occaſion, ſhewed the kindeſt attention to the crew of a French ſhip, on the point of periſhing, and preſerved from deſtruction a number of citizens, of which the French Republic ſtands in need more than ever, ſince her enemies have increaſed upon her from every quarter.

This generous action was long unknown to the repreſentatives of the nation, who are nevertheleſs at all times attentive to the reward of virtue; the Convention has therefore paſſed a decree, charging Citizen Genet, miniſter of the French republic to the United States, to return thanks, in the name of the French nation to Captain Paul and his crew, for the generous attention ſhewn to theſe French citizens. The ſatisfaction they muſt feel in having ſaved the lives of theſe unfortunate men, in the laſt extremity of diſtreſs, cannot be otherwiſe than highly increaſed, when they come to be acquainted with the ſentiments of the French nation on the ſubject.

Citizen Genet, being ignorant of the place of Captain Paul's reſidence, takes this method, of a public newſpaper, to requeſt information of the ſame, that it may be in his power to diſcharge the agreeable duty aſſigned him by a decree of the National Convention. [*Capt. Paul is arrived in this port ſince our receiving the above.*] Nat. Gaz.

Late accounts from Europe ſpeak confidently of peace.

Extract of a letter from Maryland.

"The general ſentiment excited here by the events in Europe, I believe to be in favor of neutrality as qualified by treaty. The love of the French cauſe, and the wiſh for their ſucceſs in the eſtabliſhment of their republic, which are ſincere, do by no means blind the public eye to the charms and the profits immediate and remote of neutrality.

"This ſort of loving is pretty much the ſort which actuates friendſhips in general, and ends in good wiſhes, when to act would hazard eaſe and ſafety.

"Should party names however excite diſſentions, a fever may be raiſed which might not favor of neutrality in its effects. It is therefore of conſequence to ſteer as wide of old animoſities in modern dreſs as poſſible."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Baltimore, dated the 26th inſt. to a gentleman in this city.

"I arrived here after a paſſage of 14 days from St. Euſtatia. Tobago was taken by the Engliſh when their fleet arrived; it was expected they would attack Martinico and Guadaloupe, and I believe thoſe Iſlands are now in their poſſeſſion. There may now be leſs diſorder and bloodſhed—for, during the four months I ſpent there, I was witneſs to very cruel ſcenes. I am glad to be far from them; no other perſon could obtain a congeé to leave the iſlands at that critical moment."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated May 21, 1793

"We are ſo abſorbed in politics here, that one can ſcarcely ſnatch an inſtant to light the torch at the altar of friendſhip.—Our old reſtleſs demagogues, who wiſh to keep the world forever in boiling water, but who do not much wiſh by the way to be in danger of ſcalding, are continually ſtrumming the old tune as if the freeſt people upon earth were in conſpiracy againſt their own liberty.—Thoſe men pretend to be friends to peace and neutrality, but are clamorous for meaſures which would plunge us in war—But all ſteady men oppoſe them. For my part, I reſpect the principles of the French revolution—they are rooted in the good of mankind, and will, properly cultivated bring forth much fruit—but the conduct of their preſent rulers is degradingly erroneous—they have in my opinion ſwerved from all and every of their fundamental maxims, as expreſſed in their old, and even the new bill of rights—But whatever the iſſue may be, as reſpects their preſent ſyſtem, the ſober ſenſe of *France* muſt be gainers. As our democrats are in favor of plunging us in a war on account of France, of courſe they are oppoſed to Britain—Here I diſagree with them alſo—It is my opinion that in a few years Great-Britain will be the firm friend and ally of the United States. They have already experienced our valour, and they reſpect us as a nation—We are united by language, by policy, by habits, by religion and conſanguinity—and a union thus original cemented muſt, notwithſtanding it may be broken, like the parts of the adder, contract and re-unite—It is ſaid that when friends fall out, it ſerves to ſtrengthen friendſhip—may be applied as well to political as to natural friends, and when the heat of the hour of controverſy is abated and over, and the prejudice of ignorant or narrow minds is done away, we ſhall, each one, ſee its intereſt in the alliance.—I have predicted—but time muſt be the interpreter.

"As to the opinion now propagated, of no good purpoſe I fear, that the liberties of this country are involved in the iſſue of European quarrels, it appears to me monſtrous and abſurd—there is nothing plainer than that it is and muſt be for the intereſt of all the powers of the eaſtern hemiſphere, whether free or deſpotic, to cultivate a good understanding with the United States of America."

KINGSTON (Jamaica) April

The five French paſſengers that arrived in the ſchooner Eſperance, on Monday evening, ſurrendered themſelves on board the flag ſhip and report themſelves to be Monſieur Bo Capt. general and commander in chief of national guard at Port-au-Prince, two of aides de camp, a Capt. in the national gu and an inhabitant of the town. On their rival in Kingſton they expreſſed a wiſh t immediately conducted to his honour Lieut. Governor, having ſome important ticulars to communicate, and yeſterday m ing ſat off for Spaniſh town.

On Tueſday the 27th ult. Citizen Bompard, commander of the l'Embuſcade, gave a dinner to the Governor of Pennſylvania, the Miniſter of the French Republic, and ſome other citizens, on board the Frigate. After dinner ſeveral ſongs ſuited to the occaſion, were ſung with great effect, and the following toaſts drank:

1. The American and French Republic—May they forever be united! (a ſalute of 21 guns.)
2. The Preſident of the United States.
3. The Rights of Man—may they become univerſal law.
4. The Republican Fair.
5. The Frigate l'Embuſcade—(a volunteer by the Governor of Pennſylvania.)

As the American citizens were preparing to leave the frigate, citizen Dupont, the boatſwain, addreſſed them in the name of his meſſmates, in a ſpeech replete with patriotic ſentiments, expreſſed with feeling. The Governor made an appoſite reply.

The company having taken their leave of citizen Bompard, the Miniſter repaired on board the ſhip Amiable, Capt. Paul, and returned him thanks in the name of the repreſentatives of the French nation, for his generous exertions in ſaving the crew of the French ſhip La belle Creole.

Capt. Paul received the Miniſter with cordiality, and citizen Genet, as he left the veſſel, was ſaluted with ſeveral hearty cheers from the crew of the Amiable, and the American citizens who were aſſembled in great numbers on the wharf.

Third ſtreet, 30th May, 1793.

HIS Britannic Majeſty's Conſul-General for the middle and ſouthern States of America, anxious to manifeſt his regard for the public peace of this city, and his reſpect for the Laws and Conſtitution of the United States, recommends, moſt earneſtly, to the Britiſh Seamen in the port of Philadelphia, and to all others, his Majeſty's ſubjects, to conduct themſelves with the greateſt moderation and good order.

Such conduct will beſt entitle them to the protection of the laws. If injuries ſhould be received, by any of the ſubjects of the Crown, they are to ſeek redreſs through the medium pointed out by the Conſtitution of the United States: in endeavoring to obtain that redreſs, the Conſul-General ſhall ever conſider it as an indiſpenſible duty, on his part, to afford the utmoſt aſſiſtance and protection.

The remarks in the following ſhort extract, are recommended to the conſideration of the Syſtem-mongers of the preſent day.

IT is juſtly obſerved by Lord BACON, that "inſtead of endeavoring to erect new conſtitutions, the wiſdom of nations may be found to conſiſt in communicating the utmoſt degree of perfection to thoſe under which they have hitherto exiſted." This is in exact conformity to the doctrine of gradation in all progreſſive improvement, and which ſeems, indeed, to be the œconomy of nature and divine providence. As there are various ſeeds profuſely ſcattered over the external face of nature, ſo there are various ſources of political ſocieties—and as the huſbandman only pretends to cultivate, not to create the ſeed of vegetables, ſo, in like manner, it is for the intereſt of human ſocieties, that ſtateſmen, inſtead of forming at once the very ſtamina or eſſence of new governments, by a proceſs ſudden and violent, ſhould make the moſt of the old in the mean time, and aſſimilate them, according to the general œconomy of nature, by ſlow degrees, to the moſt approved forms that even metaphyſics can deviſe.

Capt. Rich, of the brig Jane, in 23 days from Kingſton, informs, that when he left that port, about thirty French prizes were brought in there, ſome of them very rich.

The Militia of New-Jerſey, agreeable to late returns, amount to 29,077, between the ages of 18 and 45. The companies in uniform, included in this number, are 14 of artillery, 21 of horſe, 11 of grenadiers, and 26 of infantry.

A late writer on the ſubject of Kings, in order to ſhew the pernicious conſequences reſulting from the Jewiſh predilection in their favor, quotes the celebrated deſcription of Kings given in Scripture by the Prophet Samuel—On which, a writer in the Delaware Gazette makes the following remarks:

The paſſage relates entirely to the Jews preferring a kingly government to theocracy; that is, to their chuſing rather to be governed by deſpotic monarchs, than by men of God's own immediate appointment, and under the guidance of his unerring wiſdom. This fooliſh and ungrateful ſtupidity of the Jewiſh nation, well deſerved the variety of oppreſſion with which the Lord threatened them by his ſervant Samuel. But how do theſe threats apply to other kingly governments? to the Britiſh, for inſtance, or to the French government, as eſtabliſhed by the conſtituent aſſembly? ſhould the people of France inſiſt upon a conſtitutional King, as the only meaſure calculated to put a period to their calamities, would the denunciations of the Prophet be applicable to that nation, unleſs it firſt be proved and granted, that the National Convention are acting under the immediate direction of heaven, and that the ſpirit of *Samuel* animates the breaſt of a *Marat*, a *Robertſpiere*, and other leaders of that body?

The following ſentiments are extracted from the obſervations of the ſame writer.

"From whatever political ſource human miſery proceeds, that ſource muſt be hateful to every honeſt mind, whether it takes its riſe from the foot of the throne, or the tribune of popular aſſembly governments. men muſt be judged by their fruits. Thoſe of our American Conſtitution are abundant and delicious. They ſtand in no need of royal ſunſhine to mature them. When the benefits of the French Republic ſhall be equally conſpicuous, it will then be time enough, amidſt the blaze of human happineſs, to forget, if poſſible, the dark and diſmal ſcenes of its hiſtory, which at preſent, muſt afflict every perſon of feeling.

"The *love of the Species* is implanted in the mind by nature: in this caſe, inſtinct is aſſiſted by a ſenſe of duty to ſeek the happineſs of it; and our enquiries, at length diſcover, that nothing can produce this happineſs, but *public liberty*: Then to procure this, being the means of gratifying the nobleſt of its innate paſſions, we ſee what it is that has drawn heroic minds, through all ages, from *Moſes* to *Waſhington*, to declare themſelves ſuch unwearied advocates for the common rights of Mankind. The love of the *human ſpecies*, therefore, being the only ſolid foundation of public liberty and political equality, ſhould be cultivated by every means and inducement that human wiſdom can deviſe. Inſtead of ſhedding the cold mildews of inſenſibility over the fineſt ſcelings of the heart, let it be the ſtudy of American Patriots to preſerve them vigorous and lively, while we feel for human wretchedneſs, ſhe ſhall never occaſion it: By ſighing over the crimes of other nations, we ſhall venerate more devoutly the reign of laws in our own. Univerſal liberty in every State ſhould beget univerſal benevolence, or it fails in a duty eſſential to ſo glorious a parent. May America, guided by moderation and wiſdom, like the mighty eagle, unmoved amidſt the ſtorms of contending nations, renew inceſſantly her *immortal youth*, and purge her opening ſight at the unobſtructed beams of our benign meridian Sun, even while the ill affected birds of night, would with their envious hootings, prognoſticate an approach of darkneſs and decay."

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are perſons among us who pretend to be friends to the neutrality of the United States in the preſent war among the powers of Europe, while at the ſame time they vent the moſt unqualified abuſe againſt the ſupreme executive of the Union, and the great body of the mercantile intereſt, for adopting, purſuing, and approving of meaſures calculated to enſure the great object of peace, and ſecuring to the country the immenſe advantages ariſing from our peculiarly fortunate ſituation.

Certain declaimers profeſs to be great friends to the agricultural intereſt of the United States, while they take the moſt effectual meaſures to depreſs it—attempts to involve our domeſtic concerns in confuſion, by embarraſſing the operations of the government—and to entangle us in a war which would reduce our produce to leſs than one half its preſent value—are the only evidences of patriotiſm exhibited by theſe perſons.

The revilers of the preſent government of the United States, profeſs to venerate the Congreſs of '76—and yet they are conſtantly counteracting the principles on which the people at that period, aſſumed the rank of an independent nation.

Some writers, while they aſſume the appellation of the *Friends of Liberty*, at the ſame time conſider the ſecurity of the invaluable bleſſing under laws enacted by the people, as a ſtate of ſervitude—hence the conſtant reference to the times of anarchy and confuſion, and the frequent eulogiums on them, as the moſt flouriſhing periods in the hiſtory of our country!

Banks are engines of tyranny and corruption; ſay our pure immaculate holders forth againſt Congreſs. The ſame ſet very conſiſtently patronize the eſtabliſhment of more banks under the charter of the ſtate legiſlatures. The miſchief lies altogether in their being eſtabliſhed by Congreſs. Thus it is that monied corporations are dreadful evils—Therefore, ſay they, let us have more of them.

No opinion can be more unfounded than that manufactures are injurious to agriculture.—It has been attempted, without much ſucceſs however, to raiſe a jealouſy againſt Congreſs, becauſe the impoſt laws encourage our own workmen by charging a duty on foreign fabricks—That duty is in effect a bounty.—The propoſition that Congreſs ſhould further encourage the introduction of new branches of manufactures, and the extenſion of thoſe already eſtabliſhed, by giving ſmall ſums by way of bounties, has been made a formidable ſcarecrow. The yeomanry of the United States have been addreſſed in the moſt vehement ſtyle, and with every inſidious art of miſrepreſentation to make them afraid of their intereſts being ſacrificed to the manufacturers—Facts however bear down this childiſh ſophiſtry—The lands, and houſes, and implements of huſbandry are not taxed—and it appears to be the deſire of the government to abſtain from ſuch taxes, until ſome great occaſion ſhall compel their being laid—Examples are better than long winded arguments to illuſtrate the direct advantage derived to the farmers from the encouragement of manufactures. Beer and Porter cannot be imported from foreign countries without paying high duties—Conſequently, home made malt liquors are uſed in an increaſed proportion. To prove the advantage to the yeomanry in this inſtance, take a fact—many of the like kind can be produced—A cargo of Barley has been ſold in this port for 9ſ. currency a buſhel. Quere—Would it be for the intereſt of the growers of barley to aboliſh the duty on imported malt liquors?

The writers of government have complained of being deemed its enemies—while they ſuſpect it of all evil deſigns, and charge all manner of corruption and profligacy on the adminiſtration, they ought to be its enemies. —Unleſs they admit that they are not foes to vice—Yet after having drawn, as they pretend to the life, the moſt horrible pictures of government, they tell us they are the true and only friends of the conſtitution. Thus it is ſaid that a Ruſſian bridegroom gives his wife a good drubbing to ſhew his ardent love and tenderneſs. Theſe good friends of the conſtitution ſay to government, as the ſchool boys often ſay to each other in joke—do not be afraid, we will ſtand by you till every bone in your ſkin is broke, but one, and that we will break ourſelves.

The laſt accounts from London, ſay that the Treaty of Commerce with Ruſſia is renewed.

One of the Liverpool banks it is ſaid ſtopped payment for two millions of money.

Gen. ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY died lately at Penſacola—It is ſaid he is ſucceeded by *Galphin*.

The "*General Advertiſer*" of Wedneſday, gives a very diſagreeable account of the conduct of the Spaniſh government, in baniſhing Frenchmen from that kingdom, with circumſtances of great rigor and cruelty—21 French paſſengers arrived here in the ſhip Enterprize laſt Tueſday, from Cadiz. The "*American Daily Advertiſer*" of Thurſday, ſays, "it is conjectured that thoſe Frenchmen who were obliged to take ſanctuary on board the Enterprize, had omitted complying with ſome formalities, or had not ſatisfied the officers of government."

Mr Herſchel is now ſaid, by the aid of his powerful glaſſes, to have reduced to a certainty, the opinion that the moon is inhabited. He has diſcovered land and water, and is enabled to diſtinguiſh between the green and barren mountainous ſpots on the former, which, as with us, are ſubdivided by the ſea. Within theſe few days he has diſtinguiſhed a large edifice, apparently of greater magnitude than St. Pauls; and he is confident of ſhortly being able to give an account of the inhabitants.

London paper.

A correſpondent, in a Providence paper, begs leave, with all due ſubmiſſion, to enquire, whether the French National Convention have a right to empower their Officers to fit and commiſſion privateers in our ports; alſo, whether they have likewiſe power to *eſtabliſh Courts* for the trial of property.—We have a Supreme Court—we have Circuit Courts—we have diſtrict Courts—we have State Superior Courts—and Courts of Common Pleas—beſides, Juſtices Courts innumerable—If all theſe are inſufficient, in the name of goodneſs let Congreſs or our State Legiſlatures, eſtabliſh more—but I can't conceive, that it is neceſſary or proper for the National Convention of France, or any of their officers, to undertake the buſineſs.

From the New York Daily Advertiſer of 29th ult.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived the ſhip Hazard, of Wiſcaſſet, in 43 days from Liverpool; ſhe brings no news of any conſequence, farther than we had from London of the 11th of April.—Privateers are ſtill fitting out in the different ports of England, although it is generally believed that peace is near at hand, as the preſent French National Convention, in all probability, cannot long govern, they having entirely loſt the confidence of the people, and famine and the ſword ſurround them in every direction.—Dumourier and his army have declared in favor of a regal government, and are undoubtedly on their march to Paris.

RUMOUR.

THE news about France,
Leads us a comical dance;
Rumour, that excentric hag,
Capers up and down, zig zag;
Now the French are all in a bog,
Now the Mynheers are all in a fog;
Now Dumourier is cutting up the Pruſſians,
Now Catharine unkennels her Ruſſians;
Now Cobourg is hewing down whole ranks,
Now Frederick is croſſing the Rhine's banks;
Now Cuſtine cuts ten thouſand to pieces,
Nor leaves a ſingle man to tell the news;
Ev'n Frederick is caught without his ſhoes,
And Brunſwick's Duke all proclamations ceaſes.
And now another tune the beldam chimes,
Dumourier turns tail;
Seductive arts prevail—
And Freedom drops a tear at mighty crimes.

Extract of a letter from Breſt, dated April 6, 1793, via Cape-Francois.

Citizen Friend,

"I lay hold of the opportunity of the frigate la Concorde ſailing for the Cape, to inform you of what happens in France. You have ſeen the war in the Colonies; we are almoſt in the ſame criſis. The ſame monſters which fomented the war in St. Domingo, have fomented it in France. The country has revolted againſt us; and the country people act like the negroes, only they are leſs reaſonable. The refractory prieſts have inſpired them with ſuch a degree of fanaticiſm, that they believe they ſhall go to heaven immediately in caſe they ſhould be killed. The country here has been ſubdued; but a number of theſe unfortunate people were killed before they could be brought to reaſon, and we have likewiſe loſt a number of brave patriots.

"The evil is much greater at Nantes: The city is beſieged by more than 40,000 country people, having emigrated noblemen and refractory prieſts at their head. They are conſtantly fighting. The Patriots of Nantes have made great havoc amongſt theſe unhappy people, but this does not deter them; we likewiſe have loſt a great number of good patriots. All the mails are intercepted. In ſhort, we are at war with all nations, and civil war rages in our own boſom, which is worſe than all the combined powers; beſides we are ſurrounded with traitors: But let it be as it will, I hope we ſhall conquer them all, and and that Liberty will triumph.

"A number of municipalities and diſtricts have been maſſacred—and many of the citizens' houſes and caſtles of the patriots have been pillaged and burnt, particularly in the department of Vendee in Poitou. We have a cruel war, but we will ſuſtain it. I am at preſent at Breſt, in order to ſend troops to Martinique.

"A fleet is to cruize on the coaſts of Poitou in order to prevent a deſcent.

"Normontiers, Bourgneuf, Macheroul, St. Nazaire, Croiſie, Guerande, Montoiſe, &c. have been taken by the emigrants. The citizens of Nantes have retaken St. Nazaire and Croiſie; in the laſt named place upwards of 200 emigrants were killed at one diſcharge.

"The patriots were ſurpriſed through the want of attention of the adminiſtrative bodies, or as I rather think, betrayed. They have now began to drive off theſe villains, for ſo they may be juſtly called. The Guillotine is conſtantly a going—a great many heads are cut off every day. This is horrid. The war will be terrible this ſummer.—Farewell.

"I have nothing good to tell you; of the bad we have enough, but nevertheleſs I hope we ſhall conquer. I wiſh you more tranquility than we have.

"Juſt now peace is made with Hamburgh, and orders have been given to reſtore the veſſels taken from them. Sweden, Denmark and the United States are at peace with us; this is all."

Married, at Goſhen, by the Rev. Nathan Ker, JONATHAN BURRAL, Eſq. of New York, to Miſs FRANCES WICKHAM, daughter of William Wickham, Eſq. of Orange county.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Betſey,	Reading,	Port-au-Prince
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Molly,	Mercer,	Oporto
Ann,	Glover,	Tobago
Schooner Elizabeth,	Philips,	Port-au-Prince
Lydia,	Dennis,	Wilmington, N.C.
Fair Lady,	Goſſigin,	Jeremie, Hiſp.
Sloop Polly,	Franklin,	Virginia

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ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ Number 104, of this GAZETTE, compleats a year ſince the commencement of the 4th volume—As the Editor propoſes to enlarge the publication at the time of the next meeting of Congreſs, the preſent volume will be continued till that period, and the papers publiſhed in the interim, numbered and paged accordingly.

interview was violent. Dumourier expreſſed himſelf in terms of invective againſt the Jacobins. "They will ruin France," ſaid he: "But I will ſave it, though they ſhould call me a Cæſar, a Cromwell, a Monk." The commiſſioners carried the converſation no further. They departed, and returned next day, determined to diſſemble, in order the better to diſcover the extent of his views. Encouraged by their overtures, Dumourier no longer kept any bounds. He ſaid that the convention were a herd of ruffians, whom he, all, equally, held in abhorance. That all the volunteers were poltroons; but all their efforts would be in vain. "As for the reſt, added he, "there ſtill remains a party—the Jacobins have only to cover with their bodies the ſurvivors of the royal family, and to diſmiſs the convenſion. If the queen and her children are threatened, I will march to Paris; it is my fixed intention; and the convention will not exiſt three weeks longer."—The commiſſioners aſked him by what means he would replace the convention? His anſwer was, that means are already formed. Q. Do not you wiſh to have the conſtitution?—A. It is a fooliſh conſtitution: I expected better from Condorcet; the former, with all its imperfections, was preferable.—Q. Do you wiſh to have a king?—A. We muſt have one.—Q. And from what quarter would you take him—A. 'Of what conſequence is it whether it be a James, a Louis, or a Philip?' It is a new outrage of the Jacobins to call me of the Orleans party.—ſaid Proli, How would you contrive to cauſe your new conſtitution and your king to be accepted? A. I have along with me all the Preſidents of diſtricts; beſides, I am buſied to reſtore peace to France; I have already entered into a negociation with the prince of Cobourg for an exchange of priſoners; and for the purpoſe of withdrawing from Holland thoſe eighteen battalions who are on the point of being cut off.—Q. But your negociations with Cobourg, and the peace which you wiſh to procure to France, will not have the effect to metamorphoſe republicans into royaliſts? A. No matter. Muſt I again tell you? I will be at Paris in three weeks! and I will then be able to prevent them from going on with their projects of liberty and a republic. Since the battle of Jemappe, I have wept over my ſucceſs in ſo bad a cauſe. France muſt have a king.—Q. Do you think we ought to abandon the French territory to the enemy?—Q. How would you inſtal your king?—A. My army, if I chooſe, ſhall be an army of Mamelukes. With twelve thouſand men I will take Paris, or compel it to ſurrender by famine.—Q. But may not you, perhaps be ſtopt in your projects? A. I deſpiſe the convention; it will ſoon be reduced to the Bailiwick of Paris. Beſides, my horſe will ſoon carry me among the Auſtrians. They eſteem me; and I ſhall be received by them. Dubuiſſon then propoſed to communicate to him a plan of counter revolution.—A. It is not practicable. Mine is better. I mean to invade Belgium, of which I will make the conqueſt for myſelf and of which I will render myſelf chief, under the protection of the Houſe of Auſtria!—Here terminated the interview of the commiſſioners. They quitted Tournay on the ſame evening on their return to Paris.

It was decreed that a commiſſion ſhould be formed to examine the conduct of the Belgic commiſſioners.

April 2.

A letter was read from the adminiſtrators of Maine and Loire, ſtating, that there was every reaſon to hope that the inſurgents would ſoon be diſperſed, and that thoſe of them who had been taken had been tried by martial law, and immediately executed. To this letter was added a copy of the examination of one of the inſurgents, named Cartino, from which it appeared that the inſurgents aſſumed the title of the Chriſtian Army, and that their ſignal for rallying was Vive le Roi, la Reine, l'Ariſtocrat! It was ſtated alſo, that they had declared for a king—that they at firſt amounted only to fifty, that they had afterwards encreaſed to 12,000, and that they had twenty-five pieces of cannon. Referred to the committee of general defence.

The mayor and procureur of the commune of Saint Arnoud gave an account of the diſmal ſituation of that diſtrict for want of proviſions. Referred to the committee of commerce.

Debates reſpecting General Dumourier.

In the ſitting of March 30th, after the convention had decreed that general Dumourier ſhould be brought to the bar. Marat moved, That the miniſter at war ſhould remain at Paris, where he would be more uſeful than on the frontiers inſpecting the army of the north.

Camus ſaid, that the miniſter had yeſterday made two objections to the committee—1ſt, The neceſſity of his preſence at the war-office; 2nd, The bad ſtate of his health. The committee replied, that his health would allow him to take a journey of ſeven or eight days to ſave his country from danger; and that his aſſiſtant would attend to the buſineſs of the war-office.

In the ſitting of April 1ſt, a member announced, that ſeveral committees had ſat all night to extract the different plans of conſtitution ſent by the departments.

Marat ſaid, it would be time enough to think of the conſtitution, when Dumourier and the other ſelf choſen ſtateſmen ſhould be known and puniſhed.

Biroteau moved, that without regard to the national repreſentation, and the inviolability of members, every member ſuſpected of conſpiracy againſt the public ſafety, ſhould be put under arreſt. This was adopted unanimouſly.

Cambaceres, after reading general Dumourier's letters, and giving an account of the converſation which had paſſed between him and the commiſſioners at Tournay, concluded the report made by him, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, by obſerving, that there was a grand conſpiracy, of which Dumourier was the principal agent, and that ſeveral perſons attached to the houſe of Philip d'Orleans, commonly called Egalite, were vehemently ſuſpected of being concerned in it. He announced as a meaſure of ſafety, that all thoſe ſuppoſed to be connected with Orleans, or to wiſh for royalty, ought to be apprehended. Philip Egalite himſelf and Sillery would have been apprehended but from reſpect to the national repreſentation, of which they were members. Being brought before the committee, they both anſwered, that they would conſider it as their duty to ſubmit to whatever precautions the public liberty might require, and invoked the moſt ſcrupulous examination of their conduct.

Several members wiſhed to ſpeak on the conduct of Dumourier, but it was obſerved, that it would be better to wait till his arrival. Danton, however, entered into ſome explanations of his own conduct, and expreſſed his indignation at the treachery of Dumourier.

Laſource ſaid, that Danton abandoned Dumourier only becauſe he ſaw his perfidy unmaſked. The principitate journies of Danton; his refuſal to appear in the committee; his efforts to raiſe the people in a body; and the immenſe ſums which he had ſpent without producing any account, proved clearly that he was in concert with Dumourier. He moved, that Sillery and Egalite ſhould be put under arreſt; that a commiſſion ſhould be formed to examine the conduct of the commiſſioners in Belgium; that the minute addreſſed by Dubuiſſon, Patiryrae, and Paoli, ſhould be printed and ſent to the army; and that an addreſs ſhould be prepared, to explain to the French people the misfortunes of their country.

Boiteau denounced Fabre d'Eglantine as having propoſed the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty.

Demas moved, that theſe denunciations, which at the preſent moment might ruin the public liberty, ſhould be referred to the commiſſion propoſed by Laſource. —Decreed.

Danton—"The patriots are oppreſſed by the ariſtocracy. It is meant to murder them, by making the people believe that they have been tampering in Dumourier's plot. [He was interrupted by a vehement agitation of the Convention, and afterwards proceeded] You reproach me, you who ſit on the Mountain, with not exerting all the energy of character which nature hath beſtowed upon me, You accuſe me of weakneſs. Very well! I confeſs my error, and I proclaim before all France, that thoſe, who through ſtupipity or weakneſs meant to withdraw the tyrant from the ſword of the law, are the ſame men who indulge in the inſolent practice of calumny. I am reproached with not repairing to the committee at the moment of my return from Belgium Howcould I?—overpowered with fatigue, after paſſing ſeveral nights without reſt, was it not natural to yield to this firſt call? Scarce had I obtained a few hours of repoſe when I repaired to the Committee, and I call to witneſs all who were preſent, what were my firſt words—"Dumourier muſt be watched. Dumourier is a traitor. Dumourier has ſaid, that the Convention conſiſts of three hundred fools, led by four hundred ruffians."

"But Dumourier wiſhes for a king, and Danton is ſuſpected of having been his partner in this audacious, this criminal idea. Danton, who, if I may ſay ſo, led the tyrant to the ſcaffold. But let us ceaſe to impute to innocence a crime of which thoſe only who had the wickedneſs to keep terms with Louis can alone be eaſonably ſuſpected.—Thoſe who endeavoured to exaſperate Dumourier againſt the popular ſocieties—Thoſe who wiſhed to puniſh the civiſm of Paris, by arming the departments againſt it—Thoſe who at clandeſtine ſuppers concerted plans of conſpiracy with him. I defy the traitor to produce a ſingle line of mine that can compromiſe me with him. If he can, let my head pay the forfeit." He concluded with propoſing to levy fifty thouſand men for the protection of Paris; and that the Commiſſion above decreed ſhould take cognizance of all the deputies ſince the opening of the Convention, and of all publications againſt the unity of the Republic, &c.

Obſelin, from the Committee of Surveilance, announced that a great number of deſerters was flocking to Paris. He read a Declaration of the commandant of the light cavalry of Calvados, denouncing Dumourier and his Aid-de-Camp Baptiſte, formerly his Valet-de Chambre. The Convention paſſed a decree for apprehending at the barriers of Paris all military men who ſhould not produce leave of abſence.

Decreed that Baptiſte be put under arreſt.

SITTING OF THE JACOBINS.

Monday, March 25.

A violent debate aroſe on the queſtion, whether the ſociety ought not to ſend commiſſioners choſen from its own members, to accompany thoſe of the Convention into the departments.

Deſlieux ſaid that the finances of the ſociety were in a very deranged ſtate.

Marat treated this as a frivolous excuſe, and ſaid that the ſociety ought to ſend into the departments truſty perſons, who might ſecretly ſound the public opinion. This, added he, would be the only means to ſave your emiſſaries from the poignards of aſſaſſins.

Bentabolle communicated to the ſociety the bad news received from Belgium; 800 millions of expences, and 150,000 men conducted to ſlaughter. Theſe are the fruits of all our conqueſts in the Netherlands!

Marat.—"Dumourier pretends that the cauſe of all our misfortunes ought to be aſcribed to the diſorganizers who exiſt in his army; but there are no other diſorganizers except the chiefs whom he himſelf has choſen."

An adminiſtrator of the department of Deux Sevres, after mentioning the troubles by which the territories of the Republic are deſolated, cried out,—"Riſe, your enemies are in the midſt of you;—cruſh them, or they will cruſh you! The people can only ſave themſelves. Let them, then, it is time! Remember the 10th of Auguſt. March! you have not a moment to loſe!"

Hebert.—"The counter-revolution is in the Convention. Your legiſlators are your tyrants; they are in concert with the generals and the executive power.—Let the people then riſe. The Convention, inſtead of ſaving, mean to betray us."

[Several voices from the galleries here cried out, "No more quarter, let us riſe and ſtrike!"]

Another member.—"Let us proceed to the Convention. Let the Mountain be in force, and let it ſay to the people, here are your friends, there are your tyrants.

This inſurrection muſt be the laſt, for ſuch ſhocks exhauſt the machine; the blood of your enemies muſt run in large ſtreams. At the ſame hour, on the ſame day, in all the towns, in all the villages, all the hamlets, and in all the cottages throughout the kingdom, the heads of conſpirators muſt roll in the duſt." [Applauded with much tranſport.]

Wednesday, March 27.

Marat.—"The people of Paris ſhould ſurround the Convention, and demand whether it will or can ſave the public cauſe; and ought to purſue meaſures according to the anſwer they may receive."

Robeſpierre.—"The only means of ſaving ourſelves are to declare war againſt our enemies, as they have declared war againſt us. Let us remember the 10th of Auguſt. Let us not go to aſk the Convention whether it will ſave us. Yes, it will, but we muſt ſecond it. I propoſe then, that all foreigners be baniſhed, all the agents of the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin; all ſuſpected perſons. You will aſk me how they are to be diſcovered? Let a revolutionary committee, compoſed of warm patriots, be eſtabliſhed in each ſection. Baniſh from theſe ſections all the ci-devant nobles, prieſts, &c."

Applauded.

Dufourni propoſed, that to diſcover evil-minded perſons, every landlord ſhould be obliged to poſt upon his doors, the names of the perſons who lodge in their houſes, with the time of their reſidence and their occupations." Adopted.

Several members propoſed different meaſures of general ſafety, but all agreed on the neceſſity of a new inſurrection.

Boſſel.—"As the law is not executed the people muſt do juſtice to themſelves."

Teraſſon.—"When we always ſpeak and never act, it is no purpoſe. Let us begin by diſarming the ariſtocrats, and we ſhall afterwards proceed farther. The committee of general defence is corrupted, and the executive council ought to be watched; in the mean time let us execute." [Here the galleries cried out—Bravo!]

A member.—"Danton has been the apologiſt of Dumourier. Let him be called to this bar, to explain the reaſon of the praiſes given to that perfidious general; and if he refuſe, let him be conſidered as a traitor, and treated as ſuch."

Adopted with much applauſe.

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will ſpeedily be put to preſs.

The rapid ſale of the firſt edition*, greatly beyond the author's moſt ſanguine expectations, encourages him to print a ſecond edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Thoſe Bookſellers who wiſh to take a number of copies in ſheets, are requeſted to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the School Committee, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Aſſiſtant, or Student's Guide," being a ſyſtematical treatiſe of Arithmetic, by John Vinall, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boſton, reported, that they have attended that ſervice, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the uſe of ſchools, counting houſes, and private families, as any of the ſame compaſs that has hitherto been offered to the public.

Voted, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. Vinall be furniſhed with a copy of it, whenever he ſhall deſire it.

Copy of the Records. Atteſt,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very uſeful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and induſtry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are ſufficient for their illuſtration. One part of the work deſerves particular commendation. We mean that which the author ſtiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic*." It occupies a conſiderable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will juſtify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And ſhould he make himſelf maſter of them, he will always have reaſon to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the riſing generation on account of the many uſeful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally conſulted.—Among thoſe productions we muſt place this treatiſe of Arithmetic. We ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the author, ſhould we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The Preceptor's Aſſistant, or Student's Guide."

I. C. A. A. S.

POST-ROAD
TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Poſt-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the Weſt Branch of the Suſquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Poſt (in New-York ſtate, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamſburg, at the forks of Geneſee River.

Letters for this new route will be ſent from the Philadelphia Poſt-Office every Wedneſday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will alſo be carried from Bethlehem to Willkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Poſt-Office, April 6, 1793.